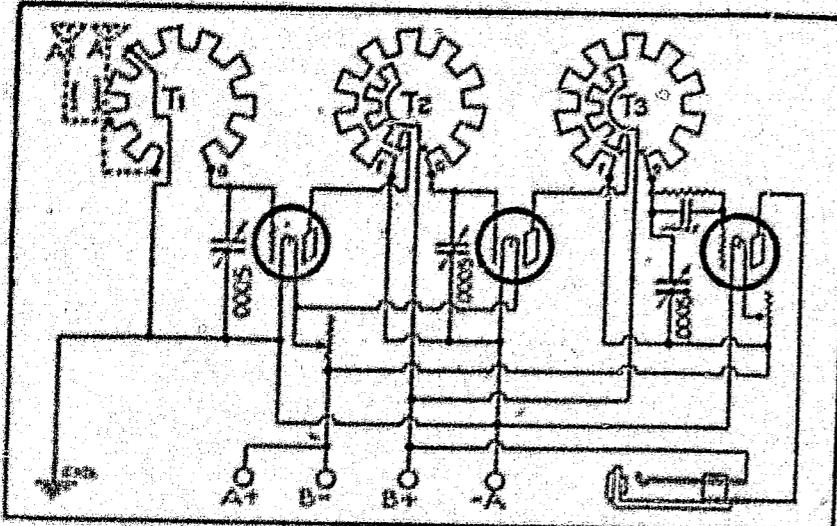


RADIO



Three-Tube Receiver, Square Wound Toroid Coils, Two Stages of Radio Frequency and Detector. Can Be Enlarged to Five-Tube Set.

By CARLTON E. BUTLER
Member American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Testifier of Radio Broadcasts

Types in radio receivers have changed with the changing conditions of the broadcasting field. A three-tube regenerative set with two stages of radio frequency amplification was capable of giving satisfactory reception a few years ago, but today, with the worst reception of the other times ever experienced in the history of radio, and the increasing use of high-power broadcasting stations, sensitivity requirements demand the use of radio frequency amplifying circuits.

A three-tube circuit today should use some form of tuned radio-frequency amplification that represents a few 1000 conditions and features an inexpensive set that later may be enlarged into a five-tube receiver by the addition of two stages of radio frequency amplification.

Leave Room on Panel.
In the diagram shown here, however, just the three-tube circuit is illustrated as it makes a complete set to itself. Room should be left on the panel to the right for the other stages at a later date. For this reason a 25 or 33-ohm panel should be used, with a voltage not too far above the stage to allow for this future expansion. The three-tube set will bring in just as much distance and possess all of the desirable qualities of the high-priced radio sets on the market, excepting volume, which is obtained with more amplification is needed.

Little apparatus is needed to expand this set, and with reasonable care an efficient receiver can be had for very little outlay of time and money. To construct the set and obtain the following list of apparatus:

1 square wound toroid coil, type T1

2 square wound toroid coils, type T2 indicated as T2 and T3.

3 shielded frequency variable condensers, about 100,000 ohms.

Inductances, about 100,000 ohms.

1 0.0025 mfd. fixed grid condenser

2 megohm grid leak 25-ohm rheostats.

1 phone jack.

3 tube sockets.

Binding posts, wire, screws, etc.

The 25-ohm rheostats are to be used with 5V 100A or G 50A type of tubes. If the 100 type are to be used, then 40-ohm rheostats should be substituted. For the WD 11 or WD 12 type of tubes, 50-ohm rheostats throughout will be correct. Both radio-frequency tubes are operated from one rheostat if desired, but it is usually best to have a separate control for the detector tube.

Use Double Circuit Jack.

The detector tube is using the same voltage of "B" battery as the radio-frequency tubes. This will only be possible as long as all three tubes are of the same type and not more than 45 volts are to be used. If a higher voltage of "B" battery is desired, then the detector jack should be supplied from the 45volt tap. If a soft tube is to be used, reduce the voltage to 22½ volts or less.

A single-circuit jack is shown in the detector stage. If at a later date it is practically certain that amplification is to be added, it is best to use double-circuit jack in this position to avoid the need for changing the present circuit.

Two antenna terminals are provided on the first toroid coil. These are to adapt the set to a long or short antenna. It might be well to bring these terminals out to binding posts on the rear of the cabinet so that the antenna can be quickly changed over from one to the other as conditions require more sensitive tuning, or greater or less volume is desired.

The position of the apparatus in laying out the receiver landscape is not critical. The coils may be placed side by side without interfering or causing the receiver to become unstable due to their confined magnetic fields.

One double circuit jack is used to connect the set, and with reasonable care an efficient receiver can be had for very little outlay of time and money. To construct the set and obtain the following list of apparatus:

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THE MAHER AMENDMENT

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Maine. Its Meaning and Effect Upon Private Institutions and Enterprises. The Findings of a Committee of Laymen and Lawyers Appointed by a State-Wide Conference of Principals and Authorities of Educational Institutions.

THE MAHER AMENDMENT

RESOLVE. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Use of Public Funds for Other than Public Institutions and Public Purposes. Text

Section 1. On and after January first, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, all money raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all money which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in the other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended, and on grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or use of public credit shall be made or authorized by the state or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, whether any denominational doctrine is professed, or any other school or any college, institute, hospital, institution, educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly named and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the State or Federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for maintenance and support of the University of Maine and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or use of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or sect.

Section 2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the State or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, institutions, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, institutions or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of privately controlled reformatories, or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises that are of the nature of the members of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Compare the stocks with article **III** of the present constitution.

Article VIII. A general director of the advantages of education being attached to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people to promote this important object, the Legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provisions at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools, and it shall further to their duty to encourage and to fully endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may require, all Academies, Colleges, and Institutions of learning within the State, provided that no creature, great or small, shall at any time be made by the Legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit, or restrain any of the powers so vested in any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

Findings of the Committee. After the most careful study, in consultation with the best legal authorities, and after consulting the author of the proposed amendment, your committee venture to offer the following specific statements:

1. Public ownership and control is the desire of the Maher Amendment. Both the Title and the Text clearly affirm the purpose to prohibit the granting of public money to foundations and enterprises of all kinds educational, charitable or industrial, that are not publicly owned and carry the burdens created of public officials.

The other fact, the declared purpose of Art. VIII is to disengagement and disentanglement with public institutions and enterprises which are conducted in

state institutions and enterprises.

Third: It follows that all privately owned schools would be prohibited from receiving public money from any source.

Fourth: Towns having no high schools of their own would not be able to contract with, nor pay tuition to, any privately owned or privately controlled academies—A contract between a town and a privately owned academy does not create public ownership.

Fifth: The statute providing regular Academy Aid would be automatically repealed.

Sixth: The statute providing state aid for the encouragement of Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, or Domestic Science would be automatically repealed as far as it relates to the academies but not as relating to the free high schools.

Seventh: Special appropriations of any college, except University of Maine, or of any academy would be prohibited under all conditions or circumstances.

Eighth: There could be no financial cooperation between the cities and such private institutions as the Waterville Historical Society.

Ninth: Privately owned and conducted charitable institutions like Children's Homes, Orphanages, Homes for Aged Men and Aged Women would be prohibited from receiving aid from the state or any sub-division thereof under any and all circumstances, except compensation for actual service rendered to indigent persons might be made by the state or town to privately owned and controlled hospitals, institutions and institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind, but no grant could be made to these private institutions in case of loss by fire or other disaster.

Tenth: The agricultural societies and the privately conducted fairs established to encourage farming and fruit growing would not be permitted to receive the state stipend to aid in the payment of premiums.

Note. For the year ending June 30, 1925, Maine had 178 Class A and 25 Class B public high schools and 56 academies.

Approximately one fifth of the pupils of high school grade were taught in the academies.

Approximately one half of the total cost of educating these nearly 6,000 pupils was provided out of the private resources of the academies themselves. The income from Academy funds alone exceeded the total amount granted by the state for Academy Aid plus all the special appropriations to Academies, including Normal Institute.

HOW TO USE THE FLAG

Which is the right hand side of the American flag? When is it proper to fly the flag upside down? Must the flag be taken in at night? How about sending flags to the hospital?

These and numerous other queries concerning Old Glory and its proper display are answered for the benefit of a perplexed public in an "Outline of flag etiquette," just received from Army headquarters by Capt. Joseph E. Ahe, D.M.D., in charge of the Army Recruiting Station at 433 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

The "outline" is summarized as a code of flag ethics based on good taste and certain fundamental rules of heraldry and is designed to meet the evident desire on the part of the general public to display their respect for the American flag through approved methods of display. The code is merely suggestive, however, as the Army is without authority to prescribe rules for display by the public, Major Gen. Ahe explained.

Most of the apparently intricate question of order of precedence, the Army code says, are easily answered. When it is recalled that the flag represents the living country, it being itself a living thing. As such it takes precedence over all other flags, standards, and emblems.

Next in order of precedence, the greatest source of confusion to the public is the differentiation of right and left sides of the flag. This follows heraldic practice. In heraldry the right arm is the armed arm, and therefore the point of honor. Hence it is also the point of honor in the Army's case.

As the stars field is the flag's banner point, the staff edge of the flag is always designated as the flag's right. A simple rule to find the heraldic right of a properly displayed flag is always the observer's left.

Here is the Army's outline of flag etiquette:

Wise Precaution

Despite the fact that the female generally has the smaller brain in point of weight, the average woman credits herself with having "more brains than a man." The latter has, of course, "too much brains" to dispose her—Thrift Magazine.

server's left, with its staff in front of the staff of the other flag.

In a cluster of flags, Old Glory should be in the center or the highest point of the group.

When carried in a procession, the American flag should be either on the marching right of all other flags, or if there is a line of flags, the National flag should be in front of the center of that line.

On a staff projecting from a window, the American flag may be hung either horizontally or at an angle, with the stars field drawn clear to the truck, as the peak of the staff is called.

Suspended between two rows of buildings so as to hang over the middle of a street, the flag should be hung vertically with the stars field to the north in east-and-west streets and to the east in north-and-south streets.

Whether indoors or out, the flag should never be fastened over doorways or arches, tied in a knot, or fashioned into a rosette or draping. For these purposes hunting of the national colors is more appropriate, and since the stars field is the honor point, the hunting should be arranged with the blue uppermost.

On a speaker's platform the flag, if not flown from a staff, should be displayed flat and placed above and behind the speaker. If on a staff it should have the position of honor, at the heraldic right, or observer's left.

When other flags are flown from the same staff, the American flag is always at the peak. When flown from other staffs, the National flag is hoisted first and lowered last.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs and all flags should be approximately the same size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation over that of another in time of peace.

With several staffs in use, the American flag should be flown from the staff on the extreme heraldic right, or observer's left.

In hoisting, the American flag should be run up briskly. It should be lowered slowly and ceremoniously. The Army sees no objection to flying the flag at night over civilian property, if otherwise appropriate. It should not, however, be used for advertising purposes.

When down at half-staff, the flag should first be run up to the top of the staff, and then lowered. Before finally lowering for the day, it should again be run to the truck.

At unfurling ceremonies the flag should form a distinctive feature of the program, but should not be used as a covering for the statue.

As a signal of distress at sea the flag is displayed with the stars field down. The use of the flag for athletic performances, handkerchiefs, napkins, or other forms failing in dignity and respect are gross abuses of the National colors and offend all persons of patriotic feeling.

When down at half-staff, the flag should be sent to the laundry. Laundering of the flag, however, may be done with more reverence in one's home.

There is an old Army custom which offers an opportunity to do reverence to Old Glory whereby damaged and tattered flags may be withdrawn from active service. According to this custom the blue field is cut from the flag. Then the separate pieces of the flag which is no longer a flag are cremated and the ashes scattered over the parade ground.

NORTH PARIS

Mrs. A. D. Andrews has returned from Portland much improved in health. Mrs. Beatrice Andrews is at home for her vacation.

Mr. William Littlehale went to Boston last Thursday and Mrs. William Littlehale spent the day in Auburn with her sister, Mrs. Chester Harlow.

Visitors to Mr. William Littlehale's Sunday were Chester Harlow, wife and three daughters, Dean Donahue, wife and son, and Mrs. William Littlehale's father, Mr. Allen.

Harlow is the order of the day now and the emps are small.

Next in order of precedence, the greatest source of confusion to the public is the differentiation of right and left sides of the flag. This follows heraldic practice.

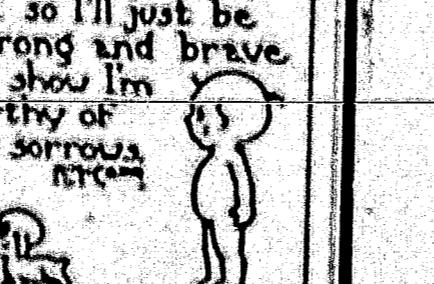
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Here is the Army's outline of flag etiquette:

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I won't let grief engulf my soul
For time is all nice
free tomorrows;
And so I'll just be
strong and brave
And show I'm
worthy of
my sorrows,
etc.



BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mr. W. J. Mackay of Portland spent the week end in town.

Miss Elizabeth Chapman of Portland is visiting with friends in town.

Mr. W. C. Bryant and son, Myron, were in Berlin, N. H., Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Clark is building a cottage at Songe Pond for Abner Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Merrill were in Peabody, Mass., over the Fourth.

Rev. and Mrs. S. T. Achenbach are spending two weeks at Moosehead Lake.

Mrs. Hugh Battell of Auburn was a week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burbank.

Miss Marion Frost is the guest of her father, Mr. A. C. Frost.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Forbes spent the week end and holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chandler, at West Summer.

Mrs. Lois Thurston returned from Portland, Friday where she spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. Ethel Akers, and family.

Dr. and Mrs. Sturdivant and daughter of South Portland were dinner guests at Bethel Inn, Sunday. They were former residents of Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clark and two children of Arlington, Mass., were week end and holiday guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loomey and Mrs. Ada Wight all of Claverack, N. Y., were guests of Mrs. Lena Wight and family a few days the first of the week.

Cards have been received in town announcing the arrival of a son, John Thomas, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Conroy of Berlin, N. H., on June 24. Mrs. Grace Foley is caring for Mrs. Conroy and son.

Mrs. Richard Symonds of Pleasantville, N. J., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hall, Tuesday. Mrs. Symonds was Miss Rena France before her marriage and was a former teacher in the grammar school here.

Fourth of July passed very quietly in Bethel, most of the people either going out of town to celebrate or having family gatherings. The "night before" was not as noisy as usual, although quite a number of the "boys" were out on the streets.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Mrs. O. R. Stanley went to Portland Friday for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Ethel Copen and Alice Chapman went to Ogunquit Friday where they will be waitresses at the Hotel for the summer.

Ployd Coolidge and family and Walter and Co. were callers at their grandparents the 4th.

J. P. Coolidge visited his son, Hollis, and family in Germany, N. H., last week. Guy Swan and his mother and Miss Mollie Stanley went to Portland, Tuesday and Mrs. O. R. Stanley will return home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Coolidge and two children were callers at his father's the evening of the Fourth.

EAST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Swan entertained as guests over the 4th of July, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mr. Carl Swan and family of Leeks' Mills, also Mrs. Swan's brother, Mr. Blanchard, of Walpole, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kimball of Brookline, Mass., were guests of relatives over the week end and for the Fourth. Mrs. Kimball stayed for several weeks.

Mr. Ceylon Kimball and family, Mr. O. D. Farwell and family and many others attended the Fourth of July celebration at Dixfield, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Frost and Mrs.

Jorie Frost of Kingsfield, Me., Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clark of Auburn, Me., Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kimball of Brookline, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Sanborn of "Old Homestead," East Bethel.

Bethel and several callers were entertained over Fourth of July by Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Kimball and family at the "Old Homestead," East Bethel.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in the Estate hereinbefore set forth in Probate Court, held on the third Tuesday of June, 1926, of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. The following having been presented for heretofore hereinafter indited hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by cause of this order to be published in the *Oxford County Citizen*, a newspaper published at said Probate Court, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1926, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard by them.

Edgar H. Morgan late of deceased; will and petition for the same and the appointment of C. Park as executor of the same, presented by Edgar H. Morgan, deceased.

Patrus Lowe late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for the same and the appointment of Claude U. Abbott of Union, second account presented by Claude U. Abbott, deceased.

Minnie A. Cross late of deceased; will and petition for the same and the appointment of Ellery C. Parker as executor of the same.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, of said Court at Paris, this 8th day of July, 1926.

ALBERT D. PARK

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles Cummings, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bond in the sum of \$10,000.00, and the law directs. All persons dealing with the estate of said deceased are desired to present for settlement, and all indebted to her are requested to make payment immediately.

CEYLON M. KIMBALL

Bethel

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles Cummings, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bond in the sum of \$10,000.00, and the law directs. All persons dealing with the estate of said deceased are desired to present for settlement, and all indebted to her are requested to make payment immediately.

FRANK A. BROWN

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STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinbefore named.

At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. The following matters having been presented for the action thereto hereinbefore indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1926, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Edgar H. Morgan late of Greenwood, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Roy M. Morgan as executor of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Roy M. Morgan, the executor therein named.

Hershey B. Fernald late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Ellery C. Park as executor of the same presented by said Ellery C. Park, the executor therein named.

Paulus Lowe late of Bethel, deceased; second account presented for attorney by Louis E. Lowe, administrator.

Claude U. Abbott of Upton, adult ward; second account presented for attorney by Enoch Abbott, guardian.

Maurice A. Cross late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof presented by Ellery C. Park, the executor therein named.

Mabel B. Carpenter late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Frank A. Brown as executor of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Frank A. Brown, the executor therein named.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris, this 18th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Ella J. Cummings, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

DAISY E. PHILBROOK,
Bethel, Maine.
June 10th, 1926.
6-24-31

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Charles M. Kimball late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

GEYLYON M. KIMBALL,
Bethel, Maine.
June 16th, 1926.
6-24-31

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Abbie G. Bean late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ELLERY C. PARK,
Bethel, Maine.
June 16th, 1926.
6-24-31

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel M. Kimball late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

FRANK A. BROWN,
Bethel, Maine.
June 16th, 1926.
6-24-31

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinbefore named.

At a Probate Court, at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. The following matters having been presented for the action thereto hereinbefore indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1926, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Wilder E. Marston late of Hartford, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by Abram G. Marston, administrator.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said court at Paris, this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.
7-1-36

Look for the Best

Get into the habit of looking for the silver lining of the cloud, and when you have found it, continue to look at it, rather than at the leaden gray in the middle. It will help you over many hard places. —WILLIE.

CANTON

Supt. of schools Bay Robinson is spending his vacation at his home in Warren.

Pinewood Camps opened July 1st, Miss Elsa Karlson of Roslindale, Mass., will again be hostess at Pinewood and Miss Louise MacDonald of Boston will serve her second year as hostess at Lakefield. Mrs. Margaret Hall of Andover will be chef at Pinewood and Mrs. Hattie Getchell of New Sharon at Lakefield. Misses Florence and Irma Sawyer of Hartford and Ruby Patterson are employed at Pinewood. Edwin Keene of Roslindale, Mass., will again be captain of the "Red Wing," and Vincent Hong, also of Roslindale, will be employed at Pinewood. Miss Gertrude Pease of Sabattus is employed at Lakefield.

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Morse and family, and guest, Miss Lucille Bicknell, have been enjoying a trip to Moosehead Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ray are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Tuesday.

Mrs. Blanche Richardson and son, Edward, and Miss Mary N. Richardson were visitors in Lewiston, Friday.

Miss Mary McDowell, a former teacher in the Canton schools, has been a guest of Mrs. Cara Harding and family.

Rev. F. M. Lamb of Mechanic Falls gave a lecture at the United Baptist church, Wednesday evening, on his trip to Washington to the National convention. All were glad to meet Mr. Lamb who was a former pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Towle while in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen of Livermore Falls called on his aunt, Mrs. Lillian F. Peabody, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Russell, Jr., of Orono have been on a short visit to their former home in Canton.

S. W. Butterfield has been enjoying an outing at Weld pond the past week.

The Misses Laura Martin and Mary Drake and Willard Durbin are attending summer school at Farmington.

Mrs. Madeline Roberts of Winthrop is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ellis. Her two boys are at the Boys' camp in Winthrop for a few weeks.

Mr. Ferrin and family have moved from Berlin, N. H., to the Carter rent in Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lucas spent the Fourth with their daughter, Mrs. C. H. Towle and family of Dixfield.

Miss Eloise Davenport of Auburn is employed at Pinewood.

Mrs. Delta Poland, wife of Clinton Poland of East Peru, passed way Monday, after a long period of ill health.

Miss Lida Abbott has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Emma Stratton and family at the Stratton camp in the Rangeley.

Mr. Ferrin and family have moved from Berlin, N. H., to the Carter rent in Canton.

Alfred Everett and Errol Dodge were at home from Oakdale, La. I., N. Y., over the Fourth.

Mrs. A. C. Kinsley and Mrs. Cheney Brown of Auburn have been guests of Mrs. Lopha Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stubbs and children of Easton have been guests of his sister, Mrs. Myrtle Small and family.

The Universalists served a supper at the vestry of the church Wednesday, which was well patronized.

Miss Rosine Mongillo will be employed at Lakefield Camp for the summer.

Elsie Dalgle of Massachusetts spent the week end with her brother, Phillipine Dalgle.

Rev. N. G. French and family of Auburn are spending some time at their cottage by the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer R. Lane and son, Richard, of West Peru were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richard on Friday. They all enjoyed a long auto trip on Sunday.

Eleanor Tyler of East Wilton has been on a visit to relatives in town.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel M. Kimball late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ELLERY C. PARK,
Bethel, Maine.
June 16th, 1926.
6-24-31

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FRANK A. BROWN,
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ANDOVER

Deferred

Miss Sylvia Casden from Belmont, N. J., has been visiting her classmate, Miss Doris Ripley.

Mrs. Georgie Andrews, Mrs. Dollie Elliot and daughter, Miss Marie, Jesse Elliot and family, Guy Akers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens and Marshall Howard attended the Howard Reunion at Hanover, Saturday.

Freeman Bedell returned to Andover this week for a visit with his sister, Mrs. Alice Thurston and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hodson returned from their wedding trip Saturday and have gone to their new home in Lynn, Mass.

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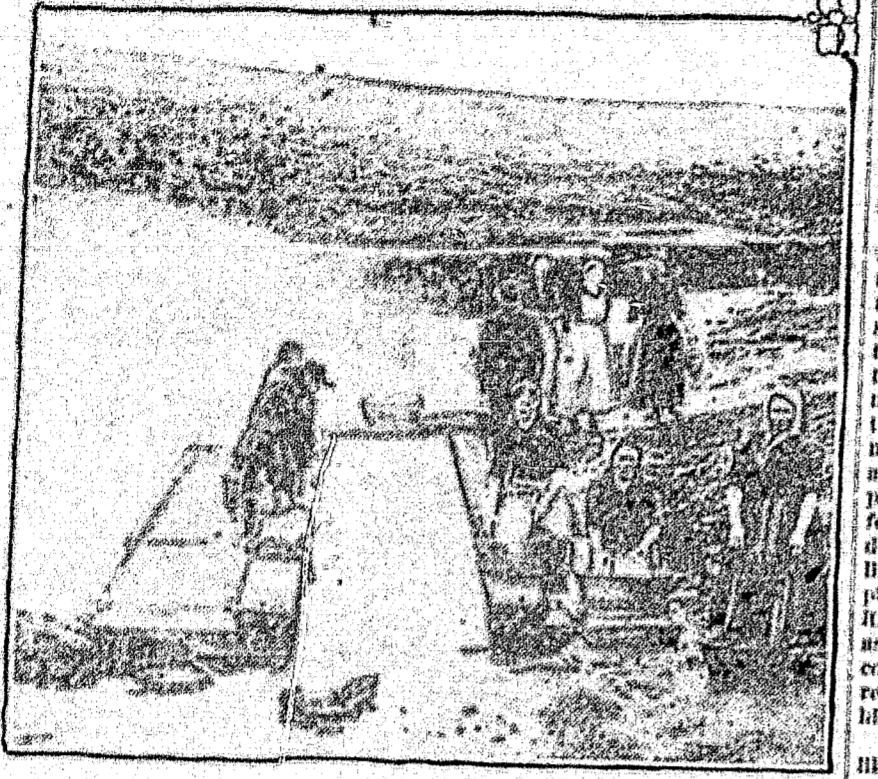
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Iceland— Land of Fire



Pet Spring Near Reykjavik.

Presented by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

CARRYING ice to Iceland will appear to most persons about as reasonable as carrying wheat to the Dakotas, cotton to Texas, or hickory beans to Boston. But not long ago the Icelanders made no appeal to Norway, the nearest European country, to ship them ice in order that they might save their horses from splitting during a cold winter. There are other paradoxes in this opposed land of ice.

The land which has come down in history as Iceland might with more accuracy have been given a monogram opposite this and called "the Land of Fire." The surface of no other region, perhaps, is as deeply trodden by the scorching blazes that will leap from them to the ground in no country of equal area are to be found so many volcanic peaks and vents. Nearly two-thirds of the power of the country's area are covered by lava fields.

Indeed, it is approximately the size of the state of New Mexico, while Iceland is about the size of Connecticut and the European coast of Scotland and its northernmost capes just touch the Arctic circle. From these the volcanoes can be seen in spite of the position as near the North pole. Iceland, thanks to the high altitude, is a volcano island situated in the same latitude as Nome, Alaska, and a Japanese transport ship carries fish that of Manila, the tropics, to Iceland.

Indeed, surfaces, however, are not due to the large fields of ice that flow down from the north. These are not so great as the snows of Norway, but the icebergs of the Arctic circle, which are to be found in the Atlantic, are as numerous and large as those of the North pole, and the icebergs of the North pole are as numerous and large as those of the Arctic circle.

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Mania for Collecting

Takes Strange Forms

Rich men are often ardent collectors. Their fancy may lead them into the, numismatics, bibliomania, etc. or it may break itself on humbler articles. Even for an old piece of glass or a historic watering trough they will pay big prices if the desired object completes a collection.

When they die and their heirs sell their treasures, the rush that other enthusiasts make for the prizes is understandable.

To the philatelist a comb-back Windsor chair is simply something to sit on while he looks at stamps, but to the collector of Colonial furniture it is a precious gem.

In the yearning of such individuals for certain possessions there is no mystery, but it is puzzling to see ordinary citizens squabbling over sink steamer and tea kettles at an auction just because they once belonged to a rich man.

What, unfortunately, most drives a housewife to bid up the price of a food chopper? What magic properties attach to a million-dollar butcher knife? If the purchaser pays several times the market value for it she surely will not put it to ordinary uses. It should be venerated like a relic of a saint and hung in the place of honor with a blue ribbon on it. Perhaps the new owner regards it as a shrewd investment. Duplexes could be cheaply bought and spurious relays have been known to bring as high prices as have genuine.

The impulse referred to is hardly affected by the mother's comprehension of what the name means, but it is more nearly related to the human failing which made it necessary for old Delmonico's to replenish the stock of teaspoons every six months. Part of it springs from the perverse pleasure of paying more for something it is worth.

Like Jane Carlyle's simple house maid, many people make the cost the only standard of value. Their cry of moderation like hers is "How expensive!" For those to whom a kitchen utensil is merely a thing to cook with, the spectacle of bidders paying three times the asking price is comic.

It facts only the auctioneer Marx brother to make it complete. —New York Times.

In the Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries, a full hundred years before the Renaissance began to make itself felt in Italy, this literature is more striking in character, drawing in pale, sombre, dramatic power, in severe noble simplicity, in grim humor. All the characters of the Sagas live and move today. Every hill and headland and valley in the island is full of their presence. The Icelander of today knows them by heart. It is as if every Englishman, from pun to king, knew Shakespeare's historical plays and could retell them more or less in his or her own words. It has kept the national spirit alive through all these centuries.

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Like Jane Carlyle's simple house maid, many people make the cost the only standard of value. Their cry of moderation like hers is "How expensive!" For those to whom a kitchen utensil is merely a thing to cook with, the spectacle of bidders paying three times the asking price is comic.

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PUT
SHOESFORECASTER BRINGS
HAPPINESS BY DATAWeather Man Gets All Sorts
of Inquiries.

New York.—"Please," asked the good voice of a girl over the telephone, "can you tell me whether June will be hot?"

James H. Scarr, New York's veteran weather man, glanced at maps and records on his desk and pondered a moment.

"Why, that's your wedding day isn't it?"

"Yes, but how did you know?"

"Oh, I just surmised. I can tell you only this about the weather: you will always remember June 17 as the brightest day of your life."

This call came to the weather man exactly a hundred and seventeen days before June 17. It was impossible to forecast accurately what the weather on that date would be. Here is his reason for the answer he gave:

One Day to Worry—If it Rained, "our greatest enjoyment in life usually comes in anticipation. If I had told her it would be cloudy and rainy on June 17, she would have experienced 117 days of worry. But with what I told her she had 117 days of delightful anticipation."

I figured that if it rained on June 17, there would be only one day of worry and that she hardly would notice the rain anyway in the excitement and joy of getting married."

Besides to be among the 1,500 persons who daily call the weather bureau for information. On some days the office operator lists as many as 1,000 "busy calls."

People pluming plenies phone, the busier the day, who wants to know which way out of several will be best for him to take his vacation; officials preparing for conventions call; managers securing opening nights for new plays.

All Want Information.

Millionaires who want to set salt in sights for distant bureaus. Shrimps are served by the bureaus. Shrimps at sea keep in close communication with this and other offices.

The ice cream manufacturer wants to know the weather outlook for the weekend. If Saturday and Sunday are to be cool and rainy, he saves money by cutting down on the output. If clear and hot, he is ready for a business. He likewise calls for daily reports.

The weather man often is asked if tomorrow was shining on a certain month ago, whether the sun was shining, whether it snowed or not or what was the temperature on such and such a date.

This information mostly is in demand for court trials of civil and criminal cases. The weather report plays an important part in many cases, and on some days Mr. Scarr visits as many as seven different courts.

Firemen Rip Up Walk
to Free Trapped Girl

Cleveland, Ohio.—Firemen and neighbors fought for nearly an hour to release a yellow-haired girl of three from a drain pipe in which she became trapped while at play.

Ax and picks tore up a cement walk and broke into the clay drain pipe to free the child.

Just before supper Eleanor Bannas was playing with her sister, Helen, eight, and some other children in a room's yard. Near the back corner of the house the drain pipe from the roof had been broken off at the swallow. Eleanor was toddling along the walk when she stepped into the drain up to her hip. Immediately she began to cry.

Neighbors came running. Men from the shop next door tried to help, but the drain had been caught below the surface. Strainers called the fire department.

Fireman Chief James Flynn showed the girls things and got down on his knees to quiet her. Her wail subsided to a moan.

Snakeskin Jackets

Now in Vogue in Paris
The French fashion state and predict that in 1926 snakeskin jackets will make their appearance on the Champs Elysees and at the Longchamps races. These startling reptiles, which are wild enough to bite and sting, drink beer, have the color of pink and blue snakes have come to life, are the height of a jaded and pampered life. They are patterned to resemble the mottled skin of a rat snake, usually tan to light brown color. The snakeskin effect is produced by glazing the material.

\$4,500 Red Diamond
Found in Kimberley

London.—The rare find of a red diamond is reported from Kimberley, South Africa. This species is very unusual and is likely to fetch from \$300 to \$750 a carat. When cut the stone will be a dawson's stone of about six carats.

The gem at first glance might be taken by the uninitiated to be a very large ruby, as it is an entirely red stone without a tincture of any kind. Closer inspection, however, reveals that it possesses all the requisites properties of the true diamond.

BUREAU CLEANS
UP WAR FRAUDSTen Millions Collected in
Three Years.

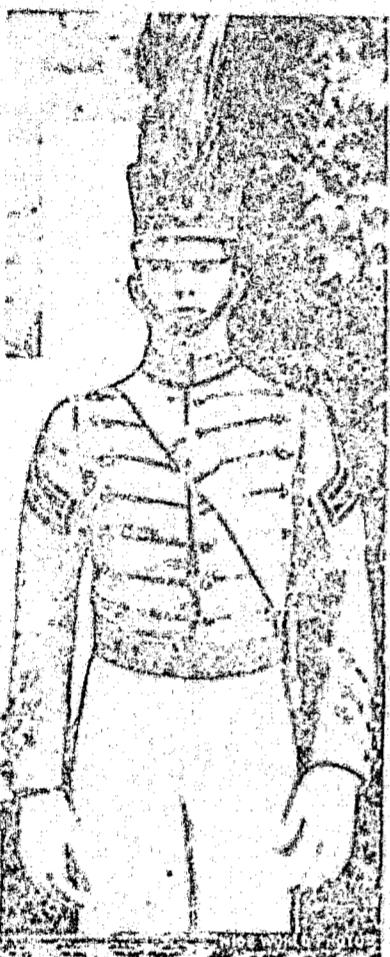
Washington.—Many millions of dollars are involved in war fraud cases still pending before the Department of Justice. The war transactions section of the department, organized in 1923 to prosecute war frauds, has been disbanded, and the work will be completed by other branches of the government. Cleaning up war frauds will have cost the government \$3,000,000 when it is completed.

The war transaction section since its organization has handled 770 cases. It has collected \$10,912,571, and further payments totaling more than \$400,000 are due during the present fiscal year. Judgments now on appeal before the courts total more than \$700,000. About 250 cases are yet to be handled.

Of the 770 cases handled by the section, 401 have been definitely closed since July, 1924. Of these 10 cases have been paid in full, 47 compromised, 37 closed as uncollectable, 93 dismissed, 153 transferred to other agencies, 42 ordered audited, 4 paid in part, and 12 closed for miscellaneous reasons.

It is expected that at least 50 more cases will be closed before the end of the present fiscal year, June 30. It is likely that by the same time 50 more will be ready to be transferred to federal district attorneys for prosecution. About 150 more have been investigated and placed in suspended status pending decisions in test cases now in the courts.

BEST OF THE CADETS

GIANT FLASHLIGHTS
ROCK WHOLE CITIESAerial Photographers' Use
Powerful Light Bombs.

Dayton, Ohio.—When the convention photographer says "Hold it," he discharges only two of his flash powder. But when Lieut. George W. Goddard, army aviator, takes a flashlight of a city he explodes bombs measuring as much as ten feet in length and weighing as much as fifty pounds.

The detonation is so great that it will not a few frightened girls who jump and blot a whole city when the body was called "scarlet fever." Before these days, any illness in which the patient had a fever, as shown by the skin feeling hot and dry to the hand of the attending physician, was called a fever. Fevers were divided into groups, according to their duration, as continuing fever, intermittent fever, relapsing fever, etc.

With the invention of the clinical thermometer, it became possible for the doctor or nurse to determine whether there was any fever and how much, although even now the thermometer is not an absolutely accurate guide. But an increase of temperature is found in many conditions and to say, today, that a patient has a fever means little.

The bombs are innocent looking affairs, resembling bolts of goods in a department store, but under the folds of cloth are separate compartments loaded with special high explosive powders concocted to give a quiet brilliant light. Each of the compartments is connected to an electric fuse which explodes them all simultaneously.

The bombs are carried under the fuselage of the airplane and are dropped by the winking of a lever as the plane reaches the designated point. There is first a discernible stream of sparks as the fuse burns and six seconds later comes the flare.

So efficiently are the bombs constructed and so accurately timed that, although of such large proportions, they are exploded completely in as brief a space of time as one-tenth of a second. So complete is the explosion that there is no afterglow.

Too Quick for Human Eye.

Now comes the minute test of the bomb's covering been found afterward. The flash is so quick that although persons on the ground see the illumination it causes, they do not actually see the flare itself. It is too quick for the human eye.

In Dayton and Rochester photographers also were stationed at various points on the ground to snap at tall buildings to take pictures of the surrounding country by the light of the bursting bombs. Some of the pictures have been exceptionally clear and have approximated daylight photographic work. The photographic plates are usually exposed when the warning trail of sparks is seen and are left exposed until after the flare.

The shutters on the cameras carried by the planes in the test flights are usually four times as fast as those on the average commercial camera. Some of these cameras are between four and five feet long with 35 mm lenses measuring nine inches in diameter. They take photographs measuring nine by twenty-three inches. The usual height at which these pictures are taken is 3,000 feet.

College Girl Writes
With Pencil in Teeth

New York.—Although unable to use her hands, Henrietta Edelstein, has passed through primary and high school and now is a student at Hunter college, doing all her written exercises with a pencil held in her teeth.

Her dream is to be a designer or a journalist, in which careers she would have to put her pencil to a more delicate use than she did in school.

Henrietta is inclined to think she has done nothing unusual in reaching the top of her ambitions.

"Please tell me about what I have done to remarkable," she said. "I never intended to run. I could not run my hands to write and I had to write to go to school and I wanted nothing else but my teeth."

Fever-Laden "Sheets"

Bite Army Volunteers

Washington.—Substituting somber for bright in its slogan of "Health and Honor," the American Legion has organized a campaign to get the public to the "P.M.V." (Purifying Malaria) drive in its 1926 campaign.

It is the first year of the Legion's

annual campaign to help the

Red Cross in its

work against malarial fever.

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WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1 cent. Minimum charge, 25 cents. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1924 Ford Coupe in good mechanical condition and price. C. U. REHART, Bethel, Me.

FOR SALE—First Quality Vanner for Bed \$125.00. E. W. CLARK, Bethel, Me. 6-041

FOR SALE—My meadow land. Inquire of HANCOCK TWOSOME END, Maine. 5-1341

FOR SALE—10 tons pressed hay. B. L. Hayes. Also one single horse. Moving to the West and can't take care of it. Inquiries to general distributor. Selling farm and radio equipment. B. L. HARRIS. 7-821

HUGHES VALVE GAGE—Present 50% less of cost of the valve. \$1.00 per set of five, post paid. Liberal discount to dealers. Has a set today and need the trouble and expense. H. F. MAXIM, 107-1/2 Main St., Bethel, Me. 6-2461

DR. H. H. HARRIS—11-30-3 M. 2 C. P. M. Tel. Town, 7 to 8 P. M. Wed., 9 to 10 A. M. Hanes Falls and Other Hours by Appointment

HOWARD E. TYLER, D. C. Palmer School Graduate

Bethel Doctor Service

Physician for Health

J. N. Bartlett Barber

DR. MASON H. ALLEN OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Will treat Patients at J. L. Carter's

Residence, Broad Street, Bethel

Wednesday from 9 to 12

Call 5211 for appointment

THE
OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY D. M. FORBES
BETHEL, MAINE

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THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

and the "terrible story crowd" became only a memory.

A GROWING ISSUE

Menstruation is about, after all, but it is not to be forgotten that President Warren G. Harding had the courage to believe that he was the victim of the primary election system during his term of office. He was convinced that it was a trick made even though he had been the victim of the scheme.

Senator Pease was one of those other politicians who got on the band wagon and drove them. He claimed that it was better to be a political ignoramus than to be a political ignoramus and ignoramus as he believed the new state. He even favored protectionism, but he was never accused of participating in it. The record in the Keyes State has been used to disprove the claim that direct primaries are more representative of the public interest than caucuses and conventions. The argument has become a debatable one, and it is very possible that many states will face the positive issue of a return to the caucus and convention system and direct primaries in making nominations.

CUMMING AND BROOKHART

Twenty years ago the Middle West produced three great progressive leaders: Cummins of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, both in the Republican party; Bryan of Nebraska, the Democratic leader. The last man died fighting for their principles. Cummins has suffered a ignominious defeat in Iowa because he

has satisfied the demands of the Corn Belt State regarding farm legislation.

He usually has voted with the Republicans, but his vote, his work and his opinions have all run true to type in a conservative.

It is not surprising that the news from Iowa indicates that the opposition to Brookhart has broken down, showing that he will probably be elected by an overwhelming vote. It is equally interesting that he was hailed as somewhat of a hero when he returned to Washington after the primaries. In the Senate his old colleagues, many of whom were against him, frankly told him of their pleasure in his success. He is bound to be a strong factor in the legislative affairs of the Nation.

The shades will soon be lowered on the career of Albert B. Cummins.

FURNITURE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Electric Heater, coal or oil, No. 6; 1 small Heater, 2 Cognac ones, (not square), 1 Half Back, 1 Bed and Spring, 1 Mattress, 1 Bed Mixer, 1 gal. Ice Cream Freezer, 1 Wash Bed set, all in good condition. MRS. A. VERNVILLE, Merchant St., Bethel, Me. 7-831

Used and new sewing machines for sale. B. M. KNEELAND, West Bethel, Maine. Tel. 225. 6-1441

Hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring

and facial massage at MRS. W. E.

CLARK'S, Mason St., Bethel. Tel. 324.

7-1359

hated towards the regulars. The progressives sometimes had his support, but he principally with the conservatives so much that he became persona non grata to the Iowa voters.

Colonel Brookhart received the election certificate as Senator from Iowa, and most people who followed the case to which he was finally sentenced

believed that he was the victim of other than pure politics. And so the big United voters of the Nation's greatest farm state decided to forgive Brookhart his whitewash political mistakes and give the Senatorial position

with the thought of the injustice done to Brookhart and to Iowa in forcing the state over to the Democrats. In the last election Brookhart ran at the left of the Republican ticket because he privately told Colgate who was running, and he favored Danes as untrustworthy. Of course Colgate was for La Follette for President, and that was rather ungrateful.

It is interesting to note that

the Keyes State has been used to dis-

prove the claim that direct primaries are more representative of the public

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Man of 60 Helped

by Simple Mixture

"After taking Adlerka I feel better than for years. At my age 60 it is ideal—so different from other medications." says W. W. Carter. Adlerka is a simple mixture of buckthorn, bark, glycerine, etc., which removes gas in ten minutes and often brings surprising relief to the stomach. Stop that full, bloated feeling. Brings out old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Excellent for chronic constipation. W. E. Boersman, Drug gest.

WEST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Bennett of Gorham, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bennett of Beecher Falls, Vt., were called at Estella Goodridge's, Sunday.

Mr. Frank Greenleaf and children and Mr. Lawrence Kneeland of West Paris visited Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Kneeland, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Jordan and Mr. George Ellis of Portland spent Sunday with Estella Goodridge, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mather and children and Mr. John Mather of Swampscott, Mass., were guests of friends in town for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McMillin and Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Martin and children and Monday in Yarmouth, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Tyler and children spent the holiday at Cobblestone Hill on Grover Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Samuels and Mr. Frost of Waterford visited at W. C. Channing's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldsworthy of New York arrived Wednesday to spend the

summer with their son, E. A. Goldsworthy, who is pastor of the Union Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wight of Norway and Mrs. Anna Wight of Gilford were callers at E. B. Whitman's, Monday.

NEWRY

Mr. Jesse Ferrer of Worcester, Mass., was in town last Sunday and called at W. N. Powers.

Walter H. Bond and family of Gardiner City, N. Y., will arrive at their summer home here Thursday, July 8, for about two months' stay.

H. S. Hastings is confined to the house by a fall in the stable, which appears to be something serious. F. L. French doing his chores.

Mrs. Selma McPherson is at Gilead with her husband a few days.

Restless

Nights

often caused by

Indigestion, Biliouiness, Constipation

To prevent indigestion, acid stomach, gas pressure, constipation, any of which symptoms will prevent healthy, natural sleep, use "L. R." ATWOOD'S BITTERS.

To prevent regular bowel movements daily, restful sleep cannot come when the intestines are overloaded with surplus waste.

Teaspoon doses of the true "L. R." ATWOOD'S BITTERS will help to establish a regular morning habit of priceless value.

Gala Bottles today, 60 doses 50c. Trial size 15c.

L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

VOLUME XXXII—N

THE J. E. JONES

CONGRESS PULLS

SHUTTERED

The country feels a go

for Cleveland, expressed Thanksgiving time when one would be in session.

But Congress is another

and bringing forth a more

country-wide disappointment

failure of farm relief le

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It remains to be seen whether

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But the protest did not r

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What really is likely to

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